

# Police Guns Quell Outbreak of 'Reds' At Potsdam City

Outbreak Is the Result of  
Demonstration by Com-  
munists in Protest Over  
Erzberger Murder.

## LEADER OF REICHSTAG FEARS BAD OUTBREAK

"Outburst of Extreme  
Violence," Pending, He  
Says, Blaming Actions of  
Nationalists.

Potsdam, Germany, August 22.—Three persons were shot and killed here today in a clash between communists and monarchists.

Thirty thousand communists journeyed here from Berlin to hold a meeting to protest against the assassination of Matthias Erzberger and during their demonstration they clashed with the monarchists.

The safety police were called out and they were obliged to fire. The bullets killed two "reds." A sniper shot another "red" dead.

After the outbreak the communists succeeded in parading, afterwards entraining in good order for Berlin.

The trouble started when soldiers of the Reichswehr tore up a number of red flags precipitating a fist fight in which the safety police intervened, firing on the Reds.

## LOEBE FEARS OUTBREAK.

(Copyright, 1921, by United News.)

Berlin, August 28.—Laying the guilt for the murder of Matthias Erzberger, former Vice-Chancellor and minister of finance, directly at the door of the Kaiserist group, President Loeb of the German reichstag in an exclusive interview with the United News declared that a violent outburst may be precipitated throughout Germany as a result of the increasingly daring demonstrations of the reactionary politicians.

"The provocative work of the nationalists, such as the 'front fighters' at Berlin, and other manifestations in recent weeks can not be repeated without serious clashes," he declared. "Even without such demonstrations, the air is so charged by the occurrences which culminated in the assassination of Matthias Erzberger that an outburst of extreme violence may arise at any moment."

Loeb directly accused the reactionary press and nationalist agitation in parliament of fomenting the plots which ended in Erzberger's death.

**Thought of Blood Revenge.**

"The thought of blood revenge is ripening," he said, "because the left and center parties feel that they are insufficiently protected against this campaign of murder," he said.

Von Dey Geits and other speakers in the Reichstag have bitterly attacked Erzberger in recent speeches.

"The ground for murdering Erzberger," Loeb continued, "was the false belief that Erzberger had been guilty of the unfavorable outcome of the peace negotiations and the fact that his taxation schemes attacked property—which was not his fault, surely, but an unavoidable necessity in our difficult situation."

"Added to this is the complete collapse of justice, which furthers this murder agitation. The judges pass over the bitterest of insults to our new statesmen without imposing penalty on those who attack them. Murder is penalized so lightly that it encourages murder. This assassination will have far-reaching consequences."

## Play News.

Loeb played the press of the right side for their undignified campaign against Chancellor Wirth and Minister Rathenau, declaring that "this will compel Wirth to call a halt—or else developments in the next few weeks will become unbearable."

Forecasting a wave of bitterness which will sweep up to the very rostrum of the reichstag as a result of the Erzberger's death, Loeb admitted that "many inflammatory speeches" had already been prepared to him as president in advance of their reading, but promised that the Kaiser's regime and one of Erzberger's uncompromising enemies would get no chance to lead the attack upon Wirth's taxation program or indulge in dangerous agitation.

"The first essential today," he continued, "is the unconditional amalgamation of all honorable republican parties, and a cessation of strife among the socialistic groups. We must bend every effort to strike a sharp blow against the present day judges, from the non-possessing classes, sitting beside the professional judges."

## Must Stand Firm.

"I do not believe that the president will declare martial law at this stage, but the government must stand firm, guarding against numberless provocations and striking against the murderers."

At Potsdam the police closed

## THREE-DAY FIGHT BRINGS DISASTER TO GRECIAN ARMY

Many Prisoners, Material,  
Cannon and Transport  
Wagons Taken by Otto-  
man Troops.

## ENTIRE RIGHT WING OF ARMY CRUSHED

Abandoning Plan of Cam-  
paign, Tino's Troops  
Work to Save Selves  
From Utter Rout.

## BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Constantinople, August 28.—After three days of fighting the Turks have forced the Greeks to retire across the Sakaria river in Asia Minor. The Greeks lost many prisoners, much material and cannon and transport wagons.

The entire plan of campaign forulated by the Greeks has been temporarily held up.

The Greeks are said really to have been defeated by the Salt Desert, lack of water and many men stricken with malaria.

## RIGHT WING IS SEVERED.

Paris, August 28.—(By the Associated Press).—The right wing of the Greek army which was attacking the Turks along the Sakaria river in Asia Minor has met with disaster and been completely severed from the main body of the Greek troops, according to a dispatch from the correspondent of L'Information at Constantinople.

The dispatch adds that the entire Greek army is thus placed in a most difficult strategical position. The Turks are attacking and seem to have plenty of ammunition.

## New York's Voice Is Ever Changing, Says Northcliffe

British Publisher Reviews  
Impressions of Recent Visit  
to "Li'l Ol' New York."

## BY VISCOUNT NORTHCILFFE.

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United States and Canada.)

New York—Of New York you may say, more than of any city, "plus c'est la même chose."

Every time I come to New York I and my fellow passengers, Americans as well as British, exclaim, "How it has changed!"

The big buildings are always there, in their proper places, and the new ones, especially uptown, do not at first obtrude themselves on your notice, but as each new visit you instinctively feel that something has altered, that you either miss a familiar sight or an old feature, or that the aspect of a street or district has undergone some subtle change.

This time the new change for me is in the noise—the voice of the city. Eight years ago, before the war, New York seemed to talk in sharp yell over an accompaniment of minor thunder, and it took me a few days to tune up my ears to the proper pitch for conversation on the narrower streets.

**Time Change.**

Then came a different voice during the war, and, after the armistice, a voice not unlike the deep, muffled roar of London.

Now that has again changed to a kind of tenor rumble, with explosions and a high-registered roar from factories and architectural undertakings. And I have noticed that every morning at about 7:30 o'clock, the whistles of the river craft and ferry boats blend into a sound almost exactly like an organ. Indeed, so close is the resemblance that I took it at first to be some terrible organ recital or practice in St. Thomas' church, which stands near my hotel.

**Time Change.**

The meeting will be in the nature of a rally of the supporters of the police reform, to be held on the 21st of this month at the corner of 5th and 21st streets. Mr. Woodall, candidate for council in that ward, and the three candidates for aldermen are all in favor of the majority report of the police department.

It was arranged Sunday night to render a special band to be entertained by a musical program. In addition to the candidates other speakers will be present and the band will be completed for a rousing meeting.

The rally will be held at 7 o'clock on the 21st of this month at the corner of 5th and 21st streets, which is in the heart of the third ward, and it is planned to have Woodall backers and supporters of the police reform movement from all parts of this section of the city in attendance.

In addition to citizens of the third ward, citizens of the first and second wards of Atlanta are invited to be present. Various plans for carrying the fight of the reform candidates through election day will be adopted.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Carriers are required to complete their deliveries of The Daily (week days) Constitution in Atlanta and suburbs, including Decatur, College Park, East Point, Hapeville, Buckhead, etc., by no later than 6 a.m. Subscribers not receiving The Daily Constitution by that time will please notify the Circulation Department. Phone Main 5000.

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

## NEXT PEACE STEP BY DAIL EIREANN IS EXPECTED SOON

Sinn Fein Cabinet to  
Consider Lloyd-George's  
Latest Communication  
and Continue Parleys.

## SPEECH BY PREMIER TO EXERT INFLUENCE

Appearances Indicate Lit-  
tle Fear of Renewed  
Warfare, On Part of the  
Irish People.

## BY PERCY SARTL,

United News Staff Correspondent.  
London, August 28.—Members of the Dail Eireann have received an intimation that there will be no further meetings of the Irish parliament for the present, but that the Sinn Fein cabinet will conduct the peace negotiations until necessity for a full meeting of the parliament arises. Many of the members are already on the way to their homes.

The conversations between Lloyd-George and De Valera are expected to continue, and it is probable that a reply to Lloyd-George's note in regard to De Valera will be dispatched by the Irish leaders, early this week.

## ARMY OF WORKMEN ALREADY ON THE JOBS.

The State Bond Improvement commission, of which Governor Lee Russell is chairman, and Attorney General Frank Roberson, secretary, has just ratified every act with a spirit and a determination that marked a new era in Mississippi's history. The bond issue of \$5,000,000 state bond issue at 5½ per cent for buildings, repairs and extensions, but with the same token she increased her ad valorem tax rate from 5½ to 9 mills; stiffened the back of her state tax commission with a sharp equalization law and threw the basis of real and personal property assessments up to "100 per cent of a reasonable valuation."

And the voters of Mississippi last fall ratified every act with a spirit and a determination that marked a new era in Mississippi's history. The bond issue of \$5,000,000 state bond issue at 5½ per cent for buildings, repairs and extensions, but with the same token she increased her ad valorem tax rate from 5½ to 9 mills; stiffened the back of her state tax commission with a sharp equalization law and threw the basis of real and personal property assessments up to "100 per cent of a reasonable valuation."

## INCREASE OF 16.7 PER CENT Reported for July—Low- Priced Working Clothes in Demand.

With the general readjustment period in business nearing an end and with the usually quiet period of summer drawing to a close a decided note of improvement is shown in the business situation, according to the monthly business review published by the Federal Reserve bank of Atlanta.

From sources of information at its command the bank has assembled data which shows that building operations in a selected list of southern cities show increases, particularly in the number of new residences constructed; the unemployment situation has improved; there have been further increases in cotton manufacture, and general improvement in the financial situation in the district.

One of the interesting features of the report is that employment in Atlanta has increased 36.7 per cent during the month as compared to 11 per cent in Birmingham, 8 per cent in Chattanooga and a decrease of 2 per cent in New Orleans.

## IN OLD MISSISSIPPI!

There is that in Mississippi, with a population of only 1,790,618 persons (census of 1920) more than 50 per cent of whom are negroes.

Her population is more than one million people behind the population of Georgia.

Her white population, indeed, is less than any other state in the entire south with the exception of Florida, not counting, of course, Arizona and New Mexico, in the extreme southwest.

And yet it has been left to Mississippi, a state that does not own one dollar of income bearing private property, as the W. & A. railroad of Georgia, to illustrate; a state that has no natural resources from which to draw a severance tax; a state that has had down "excessive occupation or license taxes to a marked degree on the unchartered industry, but penalize the consuming public to whom they are ultimately transferred; a state that has never been charged with over-aggressiveness, but rather of the old line type of conservatives; a state that is purely agricultural, with some of the finest lands in the country, in her famous delta and some of the poorest lands in the country in her hills; a state that has no great city, and consequently has no material income from franchise taxes.

The usual summer quiet was in evidence through the month of July and continued through the first two weeks of August. In some parts of the district farmers are beginning to market some of their crops and as the volume increases, considerable relief should be had. The War Finance corporation has already extended some credit in the district for the exportation of cotton and applications for other credits have been made.

## TEACHERS URGE RAISE IN TAXES

Fred C. Woodall, Dr. W. B. Duvall, Foster L. Hunter and Carl Dolvin to Urge Police Reform.

Three candidates for alderman will appear on the program at the big rally to be held Monday night in the third ward in support of the candidacy of Fred C. Woodall, candidate for council in that ward. The three candidates are Dr. W. B. Duvall, first ward; Foster L. Hunter, fifth ward, and Carl Dolvin, tenth ward.

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Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

## Mississippi Leading Way With Ambitious Program For State Institutions

Authorizes \$5,000,000 Bond Issue for Build-  
ings, Increases Ad Valorem Tax Rate  
From 5½ to 9 Mills and Raises Basis of  
Assessments to 100 Per Cent.

## BY JAMES A. HOLLOWAY.

Jackson, Miss., August 28.—(Special)—The state of Mississippi has just inaugurated the most ambitious construction and improvement program for her higher educational and eleemosynary institutions, in proportion to her white population and assessed valuations, undertaken by any state in the United States since the civil war.

Unwilling to see her institutions suffer for the lack of equipment and adequate buildings, in keeping with the demands of progress and a greater efficiency, she not only, at her last legislature, authorized a \$5,000,000 state bond issue at 5½ per cent for buildings, repairs and extensions," but with the same token she increased her ad valorem tax rate from 5½ to 9 mills; stiffened the back of her state tax commission with a sharp equalization law and threw the basis of real and personal property assessments up to "100 per cent of a reasonable valuation."

And the voters of Mississippi last fall ratified every act with a spirit and a determination that marked a new era in Mississippi's history. The bond issue of \$5,000,000 state bond issue at 5½ per cent for buildings, repairs and extensions, but with the same token she increased her ad valorem tax rate from 5½ to 9 mills; stiffened the back of her state tax commission with a sharp equalization law and threw the basis of real and personal property assessments up to "100 per cent of a reasonable valuation."

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Mine Workers' officials left for Logan to attempt to pacify the miners.

The armed men have captured three deputy sheriffs of Sheriff Don Chaffin's county forces and are holding them at Sharps, the governor said.

Feeling is so tense that Chaffin is having trouble in holding back armed bands of citizens of Logan, the county seat, who are demanding they be allowed to attack the armed forces at once, the governor said.

## BOONE SHERIFF ALSO REPORTS.

Pittsburg, August 28.—Sheriff Hill, of Boone county, reported over the long-distance telephone early to-night that he had reports to the effect that four or five men had been killed in an engagement near Sharps, close to the Boone-Logan border in Logan county.

Sheriff Hill said his informant was president of Sharps, who had been within "half a mile of the fight when the shooting was going on," five or six men had been killed, he added, but did not know what disposition had been made of the bodies.

"There is no doubt in my mind," said Sheriff Hill over the telephone, "that there was a fight and some men were killed."

Sharps is fifteen miles from Madison, the county seat of Boone county, where President C. F. Keene, of the United Mine Workers, Friday turned back the men who were marching from Marmet to Miney county, as a protest against martial law in the latter county.

It contains about 1,000 persons, and is only a short distance from Blair. The miners in this section are organized.

Several weeks ago a detail of state police and deputy sheriffs were sent from Logan to establish a post of the police in that section. When they reached Sharps they were met by a body of armed men

(Advertisement)

who surrounded and surprised them and according to reports sent out from Logan, they were disarmed and ordered out of the county.

They arrived at Logan early the next morning and reported the incident to Sheriff Chaffin.

Late yesterday Captain Brockus with a large detachment of state police which had been on duty in the disturbed region of Mingo county, arrived in Logan from Williamson. They halted for a few minutes and then in company with Logan county deputy sheriffs set out for the Boone-Logan border in the direction of Sharps.

## SHERIFF RETICENT.

Huntington, W. Va., August 28.—Rumors widely circulated in this section today said that state police and Logan county deputy sheriffs met a force of armed men near Blair or Sharps during last night. The sheriff's office at Logan confirmed the report that there had been shooting, but refused all details.

It also was reported that six men, including a state policeman, had been killed.

Judge Robert Bland, of the Logan county circuit court, when called from Huntington by telephone courteously declined to give any information. "I'm sorry," he said, "but conditions are such that it is not possible to do so."

## CIVIL SERVICE MEET SET FOR NEW ORLEANS

Washington, August 28.—Civil service workers organized by the American Federation of Federal Employees will hold their annual convention this year at New Orleans, September 12 to 16, it was announced today by the executive council of the federation. The primary purpose of the gathering will be to plan ways and means to reclassification of salaries and occupations and the promotion of the merit system.

(Advertisement)

## MANOE GIVES STAND ON CAMPAIGN ISSUES

Fred C. Manoe, candidate for council from the second ward, last night brought the following communication to The Constitution, explaining his stand on campaign issues:

"Editor Constitution: My attention has been called to a signed article appearing in the Calcutta Mail in which it is stated that I have recommended the majority report of the condemned bunch of investigating committee and the action of the five grand juries in recommending a police department reformation."

The expectation of famine is due to disorganization in trade and commerce.

A dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Bombay says the whole country is in a state of famine, with rations being issued to the people in the Nilambur palace has been laid waste and every Hindu house in the district looted. One of the Hindus left the palace and established himself in the palace as ruler.

Evidence is accumulating, says the dispatch, that the success of the famine is due to the want of individual members of the native Indian police and former Sepoys.

The entire disturbed area of Malabar is threatened with famine. Martial law has been applied to the Wallavaram, Ponnani, Kozhikode, Kozhikode, Vytanad and Kurumbranad districts.

A party from the British warship

Comus has been landed at Calicut.

RESPECTFULLY,  
FRED C. MANOE,  
Candidate for councilman, second ward.  
August 28, 1921.

The signed article to which Mr. Manoe refers in the above communication, and which was published in Sunday edition of The Constitution, was sent to the Constitution, and signed "Fred C. Manoe," and since it came in the same manner in other editions of the paper, it was received as given publication. Since Mr. Manoe, however, was writing or signing the article, it is possible that he knew nothing of it until it appeared in print. The Constitution is glad to publish his correction.

## Labor Unbroken By Trade Slump, States Gompers

Atlantic City, N. J., August 28.—The spirit and organization of American workers are unbroken by the recent business depression and they will continue to push forward and onward, Samuel Gompers declared in an address today before a conference of labor leaders. This was the first of a series of similar conferences to be held throughout the United States to bring about "a complete unity and solidarity among the wage-earners."

Mr. Gompers, describing the effect of the period of depression on labor, said that while the organized labor movement was partially checked, it was never driven back to the condition existing before the depression.

"This is the first time in the history of the labor movement," he said, "when the men of labor have been able to such a tremendous and important degree to maintain the initiative and independence of the labor movement, and yet, notwithstanding the history of labor has there been such concentrated drive on the part of employers, business and finance against the men and women laborer as has been conducted within the past year."

The workers are not to blame for wage reductions, Mr. Gompers said.

"Wherever a reduction in wages has been effected by employees, it has been effected by employer and then another. We have called upon the men of labor of America to resist wage reductions."

"Let me say to you, comrade, that we cannot in the present state of organization or even at the high point of organization, successfully resist every effort to reduce or wages, but if it is better to lose or compromise than not to resist, you encourage the employer to the idea that you can't and won't resist."

And that he is the most capable man for the office.

(Signed) CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Mrs. R. M. Walker  
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John J. Martin  
Sherwood Higgs  
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A. C. McLean  
J. E. Penn  
Lon J. Daniel  
Aubrey Milam  
V. Chelton  
Harry L. English  
Philip L'Engle  
T. C. Alston  
Chas. P. Rice

Assets, over  
Liabilities, over  
Surplus, over  
Life Insurance in Force, over  
Number of Policies in Force, over

686 Million Dollars  
655 Million Dollars  
30 Million Dollars  
5 Billion Dollars  
Twenty Millions

1921

## "Open Shop" Issue Seen in Bombing Of Two Theaters

BY JAMES L. KILGALLEN,  
Under New Staff Correspondent,  
Chicago. After two mysterious  
bomb explosions in two Chicago  
theaters early Sunday are believed  
to be the forerunner of a bitter  
labor war, with signs of a general  
strike in the making.

The issue is the "open shop."

These two burlesque wheels have  
taken the country by surprise, writing  
about "normalcy" in the show business.

They say they can't "play  
to the houses" this season, which  
goes September 1 without getting  
the cost of theater tickets.

To accomplish this, they assert, wages  
must be cut. So week ago  
they decided to do without union  
stage hands and musicians because  
they would not accept a 25 per cent  
wage reduction. Stage hands have  
been receiving \$60 a week, musi-

clians \$40 a week.

Organized labor promptly retaliated.

Billboards all over this city  
are plastered with the slogan of the  
"look out" and suggesting certain  
theaters are not "normal."

Early Sunday bombs were exploded  
almost simultaneously in two of  
the most popular houses in the business—the Columbia, in  
the heart of the downtown district,  
and the Star and Garter. Seven  
persons were injured, one seriously.

Back stage at the Columbia  
was wrecked and several hundred  
windows in the vicinity were blown  
out. Similar damage was done to  
the other theater.

The police were bereft of clews,  
excepting that the bombs were  
of clock-like mechanism. No  
arrests were made.

C. C. Lawrence, manager of the  
Columbia, told the United News  
he had an idea who placed the  
bombs. He said that the theaters  
would open on the scheduled date,  
regardless.

"I anticipate a bad season for  
burlesque shows all over the country,"  
he said. "The reason will  
be these General business condi-

tions, labor trouble and prohibition."

"Prohibition is playing havoc  
with our game. Men don't come  
downstairs to make bets, to  
travel, to gamble, to drink, to  
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he had an idea who placed the  
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would open on the scheduled date,  
regardless.

"I anticipate a bad season for  
burlesque shows all over the country,"  
he said. "The reason will  
be these General business condi-

tions, labor trouble and prohibition."

"Prohibition is playing havoc  
with our game. Men don't come  
downstairs to make bets, to  
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The police were bereft of clews,  
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## REVENUE RECEIPTS DECREASE IN 1921

Drop of \$81,000,000 in the Total Shown for Year, While Collection Expenses Mount.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Internal revenue collections from all sources during the fiscal year 1921 decreased more than \$81,000,000 as compared with the previous year, while the cost of collection advanced from 65 cents to 88 cents for each \$100 collected, according to a preliminary statement issued tonight by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The increased cost of operating the internal revenue service during 1921, which amounted to about \$40,000,000, he explained, was due mainly to increased collections and increased expenses in supervising regulatory activities.

Basis of assessment supposed to be 100 per cent for 1921. This has not yet been realized, however, as gains and losses amounted up to 10 per cent and without radical increases. Zone value uniformities are being worked out for 1921, and are expected to be completed by Aug. 30, 1921, to increase the value of merchantable sales.

Assessed valuations: 1916, \$425,000,000; 1919, \$710,000,000; 1920, \$500,000,000; estimated for 1921, \$500,000,000.

Assessments segregated in 1920 as follows: realty, \$461,219,451; personal property, \$1,586,967; professional service corporations, \$104,208,233.

Total bonded debt, exclusively of \$5,000,000 state institutions, increased from \$2,250,000 in 1919 to \$2,500,000 in 1920, while income and profits taxes yielded \$3,225,790,553 compared with \$3,056,936,063 the previous year. Total state income taxes produced \$1,369,210,112 against \$1,450,544,248 in 1920.

Income and profits taxes represent nearly 30 per cent of miscellaneous taxes, 30 per cent of total receipts during 1921 compared with 73 per cent for income and profits taxes in 1920. Total state miscellaneous taxes during the previous year.

**Probation Receipts.**

Receipts from the national probation act during 1921 were \$2,150,000 as compared with \$641,029 collected during the previous year.

In addition, Commissioner Blair estimated that collections made by the justice department from fines and forfeitures for violation of the act would approximate \$2,500,000.

New York, with a total of more than \$1,120,000,000, produced the most revenue, while among the states, and Pennsylvania was second with nearly \$488,000,000.

Contributions from southern states were as follows:

**ALMOST A MILLION FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**

The agricultural and mechanical college, which in Mississippi, is becoming paramount in educational training program, is getting \$1,000,000—nearly a million dollars.

**Arkansas: Income and profits, \$22,825, decrease 17 per cent; miscellaneous, \$2,094,914; total, \$10,108,294; increase, 26 per cent; miscellaneous, \$6,077,936; total, \$16,186,230.**

**Georgia.**

Georgia: Income and profits, \$25,799,592; decrease, 15 per cent; miscellaneous, \$6,002,881; total, \$35,798,473.

**Louisiana: Income and profits, \$24,244,438; decrease, 16 per cent; miscellaneous, \$6,626,585; total, \$32,878,826.**

**Mississippi: Income and profits, \$7,240,811; decrease, 66 per cent; miscellaneous, \$1,572,016; total, \$8,787,822.**

**North Carolina: Income and profits, \$55,553,230; decrease, 14 per cent; miscellaneous, \$8,965,012; total, \$124,498,902.**

**South Carolina: Income and profits, \$15,051,443; increase, 9 per cent; miscellaneous, \$2,290,342; total, \$17,341,785.**

**Tennessee: Income and profits, \$25,550,682; decrease, 16 per cent; miscellaneous, \$8,461,924; total, \$34,006,588.**

**Virginia: Income and profits, \$31,500,682; decrease, 16 per cent; miscellaneous, \$29,996,700; total, \$61,561,008.**

**Other Sources.**

The principal sources of revenue not received from income and profits taxes were listed as follows:

Tobacco, \$1,150,000, including cigarette, \$550,000.

Transfer of estates, \$1,054,039,002.

Transportation of freight, \$140,019,077.

Transportation of passengers, \$97,211,916.

Admission to theaters, concerts, cabarets, etc., \$80,000,000.

Distilled spirits, \$32,956,949.

Automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, etc., \$26,028,157.

Capital stock of corporations, \$37,544.

Non-alcoholic beverages, \$58,678,192.

Automobile tires, parts and accessories, \$39,517,602; total, \$132,322,177.

Telegraph, telephone and radio messages, \$27,360,223.

Jewelry, watches, clocks, opera glasses, etc., \$20,303,305.

Candy, \$20,456,478.

Pianos, organs, etc., \$11,567,931.

Post, \$9,081,238.

Seats, berths and staterooms, \$8,45,014.

Motion picture films, leased, \$6,000.

Perfumes, cosmetics and medical articles, \$5,800,768.

Tennis rackets, sporting goods, etc., \$5,000.

Playing cards, \$2,602,941.

Chewing gum, \$1,332,177.

Toilet soaps, \$2,223,773.

Bowling, billiard, pool and billiard tables, \$2,286,052.

**Over fifty years ago a young physician practiced widely in Pennsylvania and became famous for his uniform success in the curing of disease. This was Dr. R. V. Pierce who afterwards established himself in Buffalo, N. Y., and placed his "Golden Medical Discovery" in the drug stores of the United States. When you feel run-down, out of sorts, blue and dependent try the energizing influence of Golden Medical Discovery in tablet or liquid form. Nearly a million bottles were sold last year.**

## Note-Books that Last

When you buy a Loose-Leaf Note-Book, look for the National trademark.

National Loose-Leaf Books are strongly built, durable, moderate in price. Many styles and sizes—ask your stationer.

Look for This Trade Mark  
When You Buy

**NATIONAL**

Loose-Leaf and Bound Books  
NATIONAL BLANK BOOK CO.  
22 Riverside, Holyoke, Mass.

## High Spots in Tax and School Systems of State of Mississippi

BY JAMES A. HOLLOWAY.

Jackson, Miss., August 25.—(Special)—Following are some of the facts, in paragraphs, regarding Mississippi's fiscal and school systems: System of taxation, ad valorem, and privilege or occupational.

Rate for 1920-1921, 9 mills on the dollar—increasing over 1919 of 3 1/2 mills.

Tax administration, a state tax commission composed of three members and a secretary; acting also as a board of equalizers, under authority of state constitution.

Basis of assessment supposed to be 100 per cent for 1921. This has not yet been realized, however, as gains and losses amounted up to 10 per cent and without radical increases.

Common school system, including county, high schools, get from the state \$1,000,000 a year, supplemented by local school levies of three mills; and optionally imposed district school levies of another 3 1/2 mills.

Highest educational institutions get an average of \$1,000,000 a year.

Education gets from the state \$5,000,000 institutional building and improvement program now under way.

There is one clothes question that is at the present moment uppermost in the minds of nine women out of ten: "Are skirts really going to be longer?" and if so, how much longer?

Not in years has a fashion verdict been awaited with so much interest.

The short skirt has been so popular—so comfortable and, to most women, so becoming that quite naturally there is a reluctance to part with it and a horrible vision of trailing lengths that sweep the dust.

But it isn't so bad all that—in fact, it isn't bad any way you look at it.

Longer, translated, means eight inches off the ground for street clothes—not much chance for dust sweeping there—and two to four inches for the evening.

This change may seem sudden to some women, but like all of fashion's moves today, it really is quite logical, and truly to tell, quite logical.

Vogue announced definitely as long as September, 1920, that skirts were growing longer and had reported steady even since just how the all-powerful French dressmakers were conspiring to accomplish this end with an abrupt shock to customers.

Everyone remembers quite plainly the floating wisps of crepe de chine on which first became the fashion in the spring of 1920. Little did women know, when they accepted this vagary of fashion, just how it would turn them into walking tangles in fact. It is true that they hung down farther than they had at first—but, of course, the skirt dropped to the ground, and then, at once, panels which hung at either side joined the brigade of wisps you just naturally had to have—natural or not natural.

As the season advanced, these panels grow more definitely in character, and the eye saw them and lost sight of the original import of the skirt underneath.

Now, last year's short skirt looks decidedly out of style and the long skirt is indeed out of style, and the long skirt has decidedly won the day.

Next in importance to skirt length comes the question of short hemlines. This we will leave to the "silhouette" but those simple days when a single silhouette dominated the season's fashions have passed. The latest fashions are half dozen, from which to choose, each playing its very definite part in the scheme of things.

Contrary to Parisian enthusiasm, the Parisian silhouette is very high, while American, the "silhouette," just those simple days when a single silhouette dominated the season's fashions have passed. The latest fashions are half dozen, from which to choose, each playing its very definite part in the scheme of things.

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## THE CONSTITUTION

The Standard Southern Newspaper.

Published Daily, Sunday, Tri-Weekly.

CLARK HOWELL

Editor and General Manager.

Directors: Clark Howell, Albert Howell,

J. E. R. Black, H. W. Grady, Clark

Howell, Jr.

Entered at the postoffice at Atlanta as

second-class mail matter.

Telephone Main 5000.

ATLANTA, GA., August 29, 1921.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily and 1 Wk. 1 Mo. 3 Mo. 6 Mo. 1 Yr.

Sunday .... 200 900 \$2.50 \$5.00 \$9.50

Daily ..... 100 700 1.00 1.50 7.50

Sunday ..... 1.00 1.50 2.00 4.00

Single Copies—Daily, 5c. Sunday—10c.

J. R. HOLLIDAY, Condition Building

sole advertising manager for all territory

outside of Atlanta.

The Constitution Washington office is at

the Raleigh Hotel. James A. Holloman,

correspondent.

THE CONSTITUTION is on sale in New

York city by 2 p. m. the day after issue.

It can be had at: Tally's Newsstands,

and Post Office newsagents (Tally's

building corner), Thirty-Eighth Street

and Broadway, and Twenty-Ninth street and

Broadway.

The Constitution is not responsible for

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titled the use of publication of all news

dispatches credited to it or not otherwise

in the paper, and also the local

news published herein.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE

The recent gratifying advance

in the price of cotton is particu-

larly encouraging in that it has

taken place just as the new crop

is ready for market, indicating

that the south has passed through

the proverbial darkest hour pre-

ceding the dawn.

This advance in the cotton mar-

ket is due primarily to two rea-

sons: First, to the established

fact that the 1921 crop is going to

be the shortest on record for a

long term of years, and, second,

to the liberal support recently ex-

tended to the movement of cotton

by the Federal Reserve banking

system.

In the south, where cotton is

the backbone of business and the

underpinning of prosperity, the

Federal Reserve system stands as

our chief bulwark against panic;

for without it the chances are that

what has been a period of serious

depression would have been one of

business chaos, resulting in whole-

sale disaster and ruin.

That is what the Federal Re-

serve system means to the south;

and the danger that lurks in indis-

criminate and thoughtless criti-

cism of it is obvious.

The Hattiesburg (Miss.) Ameri-

can, published in the heart of

a great cotton-growing district,

warns the south along this line, tak-

ing the position that much of

this criticism of the Federal Re-

serve system is inspired by cer-

tain eastern banking interests,

which always have been and al-

ways will be hostile to the Federal

Reserve system, because it is now

the great controlling factor in reg-

ulating the relations of business

to finance, exercising the function

that was once practically an ex-

clusive prerogative of the eastern

capital centers.

As the Hattiesburg American

says, in an editorial which we re-

produce in part in another column

of this page, nothing this side of

Heaven is perfect; and it would

have been marvelous if the Fed-

eral Reserve system had started

off without a mistake.

Constructive criticism is right,

and helpful; indeed such construc-

tive, intelligent criticism has had

much to do with the marked ad-

vance that has been made in the

liberalization of the system, the

real effects of which are now

being shown.

We may rest assured that any

destructive criticism that is lev-

eled against the system will be

readily echoed by those who are

antagonistic to the system and

who would like nothing better than

to see the whole Federal Reserve

system knocked into a cocked hat!

The Federal Reserve is the only

system ever devised that is a sure

panacea preventative; and if it should

fall the whole financial and busi-

ness structure of the country

would again be thrown upon the

mercy of the financial centers

which could make or break at will.

Fashionable dressmakers are

quoted as saying that women are

growing taller. It is noticed that,

politically, the country is looking

up to them now.

Editor George Bailey is keeping

tab; he says: "President Har-

ding has been in office just 175

days, and he has already acquired

the camera countenance."

Former Governor Osborn, of

Michigan, failing to kill a bear

with his rifle, choked the fighting

animal to death with his bare

hands; whereupon The Indian

apolis News advises: "If he can kill a bear with his bare hands, he might as well go back into politics."

MISSISSIPPI'S EXAMPLE.

If the people of Georgia were

startled by the revelations of

what Florida and Louisiana are

doing for their state institutions,

including their university systems,

as told in the articles of The Con-

stitution's staff correspondent,

they will be more than startled at

the revelations from the state of

Mississippi contained in Mr. Holloman's review from that state to-

day, published elsewhere.

In studying the tax systems in

the various southern states, and

the applications of state tax funds

to various demands upon the state

governments, Mr. Holloman has

been keenly sensitive of the gen-

eral interest in educational activi-

ties, and has gone deeply into the

matters.

As strange as it may seem to

the average reader, the state of

Mississippi has led every other

state in the union, since the close

of the world war, in proportion to

its taxable wealth and white popu-

lation, in educational reconstruc-

tion.

That state today is marketing an

authorized issue of \$5,000,000

worth of state 5½% serials for the

purpose, as fixed by the last leg-

islature.

Approximately \$1,000,000 is be-

ing spent right now in additions

to the agricultural college; nearly

three quarters of a million in im-

provements to her university, etc.

In the meantime not only does

Mississippi provide annual main-

tenance funds of \$1,000,000 for her

higher educational institutions,

but she puts \$4,000,000 a year from

the state into common schools in

her 82 counties, while the counties

themselves impose additional

three-mill levies for their schools.

Mississippi is purely an agricul-

tural state. She has no natural

resources to pay large rev-

enues into the state treasury.

She has no large cities. She has a

population of 1,100,000 less than Georgia,

and her colored population is more

than 50 per cent of the total. She

imposes only an ad valorem tax.

Listening to the story of the re-

cent shipwreck tragedy, Brother Wil-

liams signed sympathetically, and

said: "Alas, few of us! We

no more know how to fly than we

know how to light."

The Life Dreamers.

Wantin' the universe made so new

That the stars will rain their gold

on you.

And you'd have the sun with its

silver light,

To roll your way like a dollar

bright.

The moon to shine for you alone—

The earth and the fulness thereof

your own.

And after the brief life's tale is told,

Aches of life in a cup of gold.

THE WILSON FOUNDATION.







"Atlanta Always Ahead," is Atlanta's Official Slogan. Keep it true by always boasting your city.

AUGUST 25, 1921.

# THE CONSTITUTION'S WEEKLY BUSINESS REVIEW

THERE is hardly a need or a want that cannot be filled in Atlanta's stores or factories.

**CREECH COAL**  
LUMP NUT STEAM  
RICH-FREE-CLEAN BURNING.  
LOW IN ASH.  
Direct Shipments From Mines.  
Prompt Service.

**RANDALL BROTHERS, INC.**  
SOUTHERN DISTRIBUTORS.  
Ivy 3561  
5 Yards. Peters Bldg.

**C. H. DUDLEY, Gen'l Mgr.** **F. W. DEBOICE, Ass't Mgr.**  
**PHOENIX PLANING MILL CO.**  
*Interior and Exterior Trim*  
321 Highland Ave. Phones Ivy--950-4441-4442

**AUTO TOPS SEAT COVERS**  
"Atlanta Made"  
Insure You the Best  
Tailored to Fit  
Atlanta Auto Top & Trimming Co.  
155-57 Edgewood Avenue  
Ivy 5015-5016.

**FRANK REVSON & SON**  
ATLANTA, GA.  
**SODA FOUNTAIN SUPPLIES**  
"WE HAVE IT—CAN GET IT—OR IT ISN'T MADE."

**GIRALDIN-FINK-CAMIEN**  
INC.  
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS  
SAINT LOUIS  
ROWLAND N. HALL  
Resident Manager,  
Southern Office  
Telephone Ivy 254  
1801-2 HEALEY BLDG.  
ATLANTA

**MILLER LUMBER CO.**  
QUALITY—SERVICE  
Sash—Doors—Mouldings—Windows  
103 RIDGE AVE. MAIN 3156

**TERRA COTTA ROOFING TILE**  
Only Permanent and Most  
Beautiful Roof. All Colors.  
BEAULIEU & APPLEWHITE CO.  
Ivy 1754. 1317 Citz. & Sou. Bldg.

**"MONCRIEF"**  
When you see the name you think of your FURNACE.  
Is it in order? Do you expect to have one installed?  
SEE US AT ONCE. No time to lose.  
**MONCRIEF FURNACE CO.**  
129 So. Pryor St. Phone Main 6015

Distributors for  
**STROM, GURNEY, SKF, NORMA and SRB**  
Ball Bearings  
Bock, Bower and Shafer Roller Bearings  
Thrust Bearings for Borg and Beck Clutches—Special Bearings Made to Specifications, and Ball Bearings Repaired  
**SOUTHERN BEARING COMPANY**  
IVY 7932 375 EDGEWOOD AVE., ATLANTA, GA.

**QUALITY TYPE METALS**  
THOS. F. SEITZINGER'S SONS ATLANTA, GA.  
High-Class Renovating  
Gate City Mattress Co.  
404 Decatur St.  
Ivy 6478. Atlanta, Ga.

**THE JELlico COAL CO.**  
Incorporated  
WILTON JELlico COAL  
RESCREENED IN ATLANTA—YARDS PAVED WITH GRANITE  
OFFICE, 43 PEACHTREE ST.—PHONE, IVY 1585.  
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## Fundamentally Sound Are The Foundations of Atlanta

"Early Uneasiness Has Changed to Confidence, the Mental Depression Has Been Transformed Into Optimism, and Because of Her Men and Their Proven Power to Overcome Obstacles, Atlanta Stands Today Upon the Threshold of Her Period of Greatest Prosperity and Growth."

BY C. E. ROBERTSON

Secretary Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

An analysis of conditions in Atlanta today, commercial or civic, would be unintelligible without a brief statement of the city's fundamentals.

There is not a single city of Atlanta's class in the country whose location was not originally fixed because of some particular natural resource and in most cases the resource has been water transportation or mineral wealth.

In 1866, Atlanta was nothing but a crossroads town with not a single natural advantage to her credit save a splendid climate and that would have been the same anywhere within a radius of fifty miles. She had many natural disadvantages—an uneven and rolling terrain scarcely a mile pond of water, a devastated city and almost a bankrupt people.

Bear this in mind as you consider the situation today.

Natural resources, wherever located, always attract foreign capital, but, though every other southern city of her class can boast such resources, Atlanta, with none, has attracted more foreign capital than any. In sixty years Atlanta has never had a real estate boom and not a single recession in real estate values. From the governor's mansion to Trinity avenue, every foot of property is owned by a native Georgian and most of them live in Atlanta today.

Atlanta Men Have Made Atlanta

What is it then that has made Atlanta? It is her men and her women, blessed only by a kindly climate which God gave them to work in. We speak of Atlanta as a great railroad center, but who built the railroads? Her own men. We take pride in our city as financial center, but who built the financial institutions? Again, her own men. And so we might go on enumerating Atlanta's physical assets, but we'd find that there has not been a single one that was not brought into being by her own men.

All that being true, it must necessarily follow that what her present men think, how they do business, and their civic pride, have a decided influence upon present business and civic conditions.

Naturally, Atlanta's business men in common with those of every section experienced a feeling of uneasiness during the early days of the commercial upheaval. Very few of them were alarmed, because of their abiding faith in Atlanta's ability to get through. The early uneasiness has changed to confidence, the mental depression has been transformed into optimism and because of her men and their proven power to overcome obstacles, Atlanta stands today upon the threshold of her period of greatest prosperity and growth. That statement is not a mere platitude. There are facts and indications a-plenty to substantiate it. Let's see just what these facts and indications are:

First—Diversified Manufactories.

There are some who glibly talk of big payrolls—meaning great factories; but even a casual survey will prove conclusively that many small payrolls are far preferable because no commercial earthquake can shake them all, and there is not a single big industry in the country that has not been badly upset. It's true that our factories have suffered most, but mighty few have gone under and all are looking forward to a favorable fall business.

Second—Distribution.

More than five hundred foreign corporations alone distribute their products through an Atlanta office. During the summer, orders have not been plentiful, but in many lines good salesmen have kept the pot boiling and it is generally true that the mental attitude of buyers throughout our territory is becoming tuned up to putting their names on the dotted lines.

Third—Retail Merchandising.

For some time many merchants persisted in comparing money volume of sales with 1920 without realizing that they were using a false standard. Now they are comparing merchandise volume and the results look better. They are adopting new methods of merchandising and they find the outlook not fair, but good.

Fourth—Automobiles.

No one can doubt that the season has been bad; neither can anyone doubt that, had conditions been even normal, the game could not have proceeded long on the basis it was being played. Now, with the weaknesses eliminated and the salesmen actually trying to sell cars rather than merely taking orders, the fall outlook is by no means bad, and by winter it will be better than fair.

Fifth—Finance.

The banks generally report the atmosphere free from fog, with substantial means to handle the crops. Very few Georgia banks have failed and, of the failures, many were caused by defalcations and are rapidly being opened. Not a single reserve bank closed its doors. More money is being loaned today on Atlanta real estate than for a long time.

Sixth—Building.

Atlanta led all southern cities in building permits in July and for seven months of 1921 exceeded an equal period of 1919 by a million and a half.

Seventh—Unemployment.

Naturally this condition must follow industrial contraction, but government figures show Atlanta has fewer unemployed than any major city in the country. We have had very little more actual distress from this cause than normally.

So fundamentally sound are the foundations of Atlanta that while her growth and prosperity may be retarded by general commercial troubles, though her municipal government is somewhat antiquated, her men and her women will see to it that her material prosperity and growth are not stopped and at the proper time they will clothe her in a new municipal dress in keeping with the times.

Atlanta needs no boasting nor boasting, for she possesses that priceless glory—the love and loyalty of her citizens.

Moncrief Furnace Co.  
Is One of Atlanta's  
Busy Establishments.

The Moncrief Furnace company is one of the busy plants of this city these days. It is installing heating plants for many different companies in the south. S. P. Moncrief, president of the company, says that everybody connected with the organization, from the truck driver to the president, is busy. They have just completed a big heating plant in a school building in Tennessee. They are installing a big heating plant in Anniston, Ala.; they have a large plant installed at Tallahassee, Fla.; also at Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Moncrief was in South Carolina last week. He closed a contract for another big school job, went on a little farther and sold out a nice independent contractor made estimates for a half dozen more jobs which he expects to close in a few days. He declares he visited all of the areas and, although without a single exception they are all very busy and need want help.

As to the work in the city," said Mr. Moncrief, "we are doing the bulk of the business, because we work good mechanics, do nothing but first class work and guarantee to heat every building which we place a furnace. Inquiries are coming in from four or five of the surrounding towns and we expect these also to get sufficient help. I would advise people to put their orders in now, either for a new furnace or for repairs."

Another busy section is where unscripted letters are turned out. They address the letters, fold, seal and stamp them, thus saving the customer all this detail.

Another busy section is where North Broad and Peachtree come together, the Dixie store is convenient to drop into for pads, dividers, numbering machines and such like articles.

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## THE GUMPS—KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

LABOR IS WANTED  
AT DISARM MEET

Gompers' Letter Urges  
Labor Representation on  
All Delegations to Wash-  
ington Conference.

Atlanta City, August 28.—The letter which Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, addressed to the trade union organizations of the countries invited to participate in the forthcoming disarmament conference in Washington calling upon the labor movement to insist upon representation on the several delegations was made public here Sunday by the executive council of the fed-

eration.

Calling attention to the desirability of labor representation on the official commissions, the letter in part reads:

"We have reached a point in world history where the hope of the workers for peaceful arbitration and mutual problem is not only practical but imperative."

From the American Federation of Labor has taken a leading part in bringing to the consciousness of the world the need of disarmament and the means of the workers from the terrible burdens and dangers created by great naval and military establishments.

The Federation of Labor believes this movement will be welcomed by the toilers everywhere and it should be the concern of the labor earners to observe. They have the right to be participants in determining a question that so deeply affects their rights and interests.

The right to participate in a conference dealing with such a great question as this has been gained and during the war was fully established.

"It is important that the labor movement of the nations will be represented in the forthcoming disarmament conference itself upon representation in the various participating delegations.

The Federation of Labor has been added to the faculty. Professor G. Brav, of Norwood, Ga., will teach engineering and physics, and Professor S. Miller, of Gainesville, will teach history. Several of the professors have been at Columbia university this summer taking courses.

Future Ministers  
And Missionaries  
Make Short TalksDEFENSE IS FILED  
BY GLENN BONDSEN

Leroy, Ga., August 28.—(Special) Bondsmen of A. H. Glenn, Chattooga county tax collector, upon whom executions have been served for the alleged shortage of approximately \$14,000, have filed a defense, claiming illegality of the part of the board of county commissioners in issuing the executions. The property levied on has been advertised to be sold by the sheriff, but no sale has been made.

Miss Anna Campbell, an instructor at New Epoch Institute, who announced her intention of entering foreign missionary work.

Miss Mary Goodrich, a student at Atlanta College, who also announced she would enter the foreign field as missionary.

Leslie Patton, a Georgia Tech student and present a student at Atlanta University, who also announced her desire to enter a foreign missionary work.

Clement Ritter, former Tech student and at present a student at Atlanta University, who also announced his desire to enter a foreign missionary work.

Miss Mary Moore, Atlanta boy and graduate of Princeton university, holding a Rhodes scholarship which entitled her to a course of instruction at Oxford, England, who also announced her desire to enter a foreign missionary work.

"The defense filed by the bondsmen is as follows in part:

"Deponent has never had an opportunity to appear in any court and made no defense prior to the issuance of said execution.

"Deponent shows that no part of the sum of \$14,000 for execution issued was collected or misappropriated or converted to his own personal use by the said A. H. Glenn as he was not obliged to do so and was obligated on the old bond, and that this deposition is in no way liable under said bond for any part of the alleged shortage of said tax collector.

"Deponent charges that said execution did issue illegally and is not valid, and is liable for the sum of \$400 attorney's fees."

"Deponent charges that said execution did issue illegally and is not valid, and is liable for the sum of \$400 attorney's fees."

"The bondsmen filing this defense are the agents of the City of Atlanta, and the attorney for the bondsmen is usually good."

Dr. Sharpe states that the dormitory is filled and that the other students will have to be placed in private houses and boarding houses. Several Korean and Cuban students are already enrolled.

"If labor is represented, it is my purpose to suggest that, considering of the other delegations, it would be rapidly made ready by Professor H. H. Stone, custodian, and a large force of helpers. The outcome of the conference is usually good."

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